# WILMI[illegible]

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRIC[illegible] [illegible]ERATURE, AN[illegible]

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | [illegible]ce.

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**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

**PRICE & FULTON,** Proprietors.

*TERMS*

Two Dollars and fifty cents it paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

| | |
|---|---|
| *Five new subscribers, to one address,* | $11 00 |
| *Ten, do. do. do.* | 20 00 |
| *Twenty, do. do. do.* | 38 00 |

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## Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail., by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.

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Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

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PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
*Neatly executed and with despatch, on* liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**DAVID FULTON,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**EDWARD CANTWELL,**
***ATTORNEY AT LAW,***
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

**MANTUA-MAKING.**

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

**JAMES I. BRYAN,**
**Commission Merchant,**
*NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to*
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

**GILLESPE & ROBESON**
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
**Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.**
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
**Manufacturer & Dealer in**
**HATS AND CAPS,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
*MARKET STREET*—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
***Commission and Forwarding***
**MERCHANT,**
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

**ROBT. G. RANKIN,**
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

*Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.*
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

**JOHN HALL,**
**Commission Merchant,**
*One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**WILLIAM COOKE,**
**GENERAL AGENT**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
WILMINGTON, N. C.
*Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.*
Ap17, 1846 31

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S
**POCKET MAP**
OF
**Texas, Oregon, and California.**
A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,**

*FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—*

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 22, 1846.

*Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:* Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.

Mobile, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

Messrs. Sands:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. Houseman, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.
April 17, 31.

***CIRCULAR.***

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of
**LARKINS & CORBETT,**
for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

**Boot and Shoe Store.**

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's
***OLD STAND,***
where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of
**BOOTS & SHOES**
of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

***Inspector of Naval Stores.***

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.
Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35 tf


**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.**
Onslow County Court.
*May Term*, 1846.

George Ward, vs. Rob't D. Watson. } Original Attachment levied on the lands of the said Watson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Robert D. Watson, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, *Clk.*
May 29, 1846 41-6t

**Notice.**

I SHALL leave for the North some time in July, and will be absent until October; all who owe me will please call and settle by the 10th, otherwise I shall call upon them through an attorney or constable, and no mistake. Those to whom I am indebted will of course hand in their bills. GEO. W. DAVIS,
July 3, 1846. London's Wharf.


**Just Received**
AT
***H. R. Nixon & Co.'s***
**CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,**
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

**Jellies.**
Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Surrant;
Black Currant.

**Preserves.**
Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;
Canton Ginger;
S rawberries.

**Syrups.**
Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.

**Brandy Preserves.**
Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.

—

Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsups do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickled Lobster;
Fresh do
Hollibut, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;
Nutmegs.

Wooden ware, all kinds,
Tin do do
Stone do do
Brooms do
Tobacco do
Table Salt;
Bird Cages;
Blacking and Brushes;
Matches;
Wrapping Paper;
Writing do
Ground Ginger;
Iron bound half bushels;
Nests do do
Cayenne Pepper;
Mudlers;
Lemon squeezers;
Cheese;
Butter;
Lard;
Fish Roes;
Bacon;
Mackerel;
Dried and Mess Beef.

**Liquors.**
Cog. Brandy;
H. Gin;
Madeira Wine;
Port do
Pure juice Port Wine;
Spanish Brandy;
American do
Apple do
Cincinnati Whiskey;
Common do
American Gin;
N. E. Rum;
Cider Vinegar;
do Brandy.

—

Molasses;
Barrels of Lard;
Copperass;
Indigo;
Allspice;
Race Ginger;
Powder and Shot;
do in canisters;
Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

***New Merchant Tailoring***
**ESTABLISHMENT.**

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of
**GOODS,**
consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of
**Ready-Made Clothing,**
among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

**The Outfitting Department**
has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash*.
SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who flatters himself, from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
May 22, 1846 36-y

**Blacksmithing.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work, Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

**Bates' Patent Shower Bath.**

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths', just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 29, 1846

**Fire Insurance.**

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY,
are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.
M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

***CARRIAGES.***
**Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of
CARRIAGES
of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,
**Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.**

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.


From the Washington Union,

## THE REVENUE TARIFF.

The great point of attack now made on the Tariff bill of the House in the Senate, is, that it will not produce sufficient revenue. To this objection, a Palo Alto defeat is given by Mr. Walker's report, sent to the Senate to-day, and which we publish this evening, showing that the bill will produce two millions and a half, nearly, of revenue more than the act of 1842.

*Tariff Estimates from the Treasury Department.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*July* 16, 1846.

Sir:—The following tables are respectively submitted, marked A and B, in further answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 29th June, 1846.

Table A is a statement of the imports consumed and on hand for the fiscal year closing the 30th of June, 1845, with the duties upon each article, according to the tariff of the 30th August, 1842, and also according to the bill of the committee, with the additional duties proposed in schedule A, as communicated to the Senate on the 16th of June, 1846.

Table B is a statement of the value of the imported articles consumed and on hand the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845, with the estimated decrease and increase of such importations under the above bill and schedule, together with the nett revenue to be derived therefrom.

It will be perceived that the total imports consumed and on hand, exclusive of specie, for the fiscal year closing 30th June, 1845, amounted to the value of $106,080,410; of which the amount of free goods was $1,501,047, which being deducted from the above, leaves of dutiable imports $104,579,364. The gross revenue on the above amount of dutiable imports, would be at the rates proposed by the above bill and schedule $26,012,142

| | |
|---|---|
| Deducting the estimated expenses of collection, | 1,515,605 |
| Would leave a nett revenue of without calculating any augmentation of imports whatever. | $24,496,537 |
| To which add— | |
| An increase of revenue to be derived from the following causes—viz: | |
| Increase of population from 30th June, 1845, to 30th November, 1847, according to the rate of increase by the census from 1830 to 1840, 8 1-6 per cent. | 1,998,650 |
| Increase of population derived from the annexation of Texas, estimated at 150,000 | 189,955 |
| Nett revenue adding only an increase as above from augmented population, and not any increase of importations for consumption from reduced rates | $26,585,142 |
| The nett revenue of 1845 at duties proposed, making no allowance for any augmentation, either from reduced duties or augmented population, we have seen would be | $24,496,537 |
| Add increase of revenue as arising from an increased importation of $13,851,500, as the result exclusively of reduced duties | 4,038,350 |
| | $28,534,887 |
| To which add revenue from augmented imports for consumption of $10,590,346, as the result of increased population, including Texas | 2,551,728 |
| Nett revenue under bill and schedule | $31,086,615 |
| Increased importation for consumption at 8 1-6 per cent, as above stated, from increased population and annexation of Texas | $10,590,346 |
| Add increase of importation for consumption as result exclusively of reduced duties, | 13,851,500 |
| Total increase of imports of dutiable articles for consumption as the result of increased population, including Texas and reduced duties | $24,441,846 |
| Add importation for consumption of dutiable articles, imports, 1845 | 104,579,303 |
| Total amount of dutiable imports for consumption | $129,021,209 |
| Total of free imports for consumption exclusive of specie | 1,501,047 |
| | $130,522,256 |
| Total imports for consumption, free and dutiable, exclusive of specie | $106,080,410 |
| Free list exclusive of specie, under act of 1842, on imports for consumption of 1845 | 15,771,926 |
| Deduct from the above excess of exports of specie over imports of 1845. (See page 49 treasury report) | 3,799,185 |
| | 11,972,741 |
| Deduct excess of exports over imports of certain articles in schedule. (Page 69 of same report) | 372,821 |
| | 11,599,920 |
| Deduct excess of exportation over importation in 1845, of coach lace. (Page 54 of same report) | 670 |
| | $11,599,250 |
| Add ad valorem imports for consumption of 1845, $670 having been already deducted as above for excess of coach lace. (Page 54 of same report.) | 58,085,240 |
| Specifics | 32,223,244 |
| Leaving | $101,907,734 |

Which sum exactly corresponds with the result of the special returns at page 68, of same report, and proves conclusively that all the sums have been correctly calculated.

| | |
|---|---|
| The imports of 1845, actually consumed and on hand, amount, as above stated, to | 106,080,410 |
| The amount deducted is | 4,172,676 |
| Leaving | 101,907,734 |

The above $4,172,676, is not deducted in the table from the $106,080,410, because it consists, exclusively of an excess of the exports of those articles over the imports of 1845; thus proving that such excess must have been not of the import of 1845, but of the imports of a preceding year, otherwise more of these articles must have been exported in 1845 than were imported the same year. Nearly the whole amount was specie, and in no event could any portion of the amount affect the estimate of the revenue. It is a mere difference of nomenclature, not changing in any aspect the result of the estimate of revenue; but that the nomenclature adopted is right, is proved, not only by the tables themselves, as compared above, but by the following consideration. If an exportation in 1845, of an import of 1844, is to be deducted from the imports of 1845 consumed in that year, then if the imports of goods in 1845, consumed in that year, was $100,000,000, and there was an excess of exports over imports of $100,000,000 of specie, or anything else, imported a previous year, it would leave no imports of 1845 consumed in that year, notwithstanding the actual consumption of such imports, and the actual payment of the duties into the treasury. Nor must the amount of duties accrued on the imports of any fiscal year be confounded with receipts during the same year into the treasury. Thus the receipts from customs into the treasury for the fiscal year 1845, are stated in the annual report at $27,528 112 70, founded on the official statement of the Register of the Treasury, given at page 23; which is based upon the books of the treasurer of the United States, and recorded by the register. Now, at page 68 of treasury report, the duties accrued in 1845, (excluding expenses of collection,) are given at $28,871,636 46; but this difference is the result (not merely in 1845, but in every year since the government was founded) of the fact, that many goods are entered with the collectors at or before the close of each year, and returned by the collectors as goods entered within the year, and on which the duties have accrued, but on which, during the sixty or ninety days of the succeeding fiscal year, under the 12th section of the tariff of 1842, after entry of the goods with the collectors, the moneys are not received by them at the date of the entry, and consequently cannot be paid into the treasury, until some time during the succeeding fiscal year. In all the tables formed from the existence of the government down to the present period, the moneys paid into the treasury during any one fiscal year never have corresponded, and unless the law is changed, never can correspond with the duties accruing during the fiscal year. These remarks are made to correct any misapprehension that may exist on this important subject, and to prove that the estimate made in my communication to the Senate of the 13th instant is correct—namely, that, notwithstanding the increase of population, there is an actual and certain diminution in the revenue from customs, as ascertained from payments made into the treasury, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, of $846,197 28, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The estimated nett revenue under the bill of the committee and schedule for the year commencing 1st of December, 1846, and closing 30th November, 1847, is $31,086,615; to guard, however, against any unforeseen circumstances, it is deemed most safe and prudent, to make a deduction from the above amount of $1,052,558, which would reduce the nett revenue under the bill and schedule to a minimum of $30,034,057.

Appended to table B is an estimate of the nett revenue to be derived from the bill of the House, and a comparison between the duties and nett revenue under that bill, and the duties and nett revenue under the bill of the committee and schedule. The principal difference arises from the restoration by the bill of the House of tea and coffee to the free list, with a few other modifications, thus reducing the nett revenue under the bill of the House to $28,888,289. If from this we deduct the above amount of $1,052,558, as a possible overestimate, it will reduce the nett revenue under the bill of the House to a minimum of $27,835,731.

The dutible imports for consumption, under the bill of the committee and schedule, are estimated at $129,021,209, yielding a nett revenue of $31,086,613, and making 24 12-129, the average rate per cent of duties under that bill. If, however, the nett revenue under that bill be reduced as above stated to a minimum of $30,034,057, it would reduce the dutiable imports for consumption to $114,652,696, and also bring down the average rate of duties to 24 1-114 per cent.

Under the bill, the dutiable imports for consumption are $118,810,531—making 24 47-118, the average rate per cent of duty. If, however, the nett revenue under the House bill be reduced as above stated to a minimum of $27,835,731, it would reduce the dutiable imports for consumption to $114,481,616, and leave 24 36-114 the average rate per cent of duty under the bill of the House.

Such are the fluctuations in the several imports arising from variations in the seasons and crops, from changes of taste or fashion, or of prices at home and abroad, or the substitution of some new article, foreign or domestic, that it is impossible to estimate with great accuracy importations in detail under any system of duties. A nearer approximation can be made to the aggregate result, and more confidence is placed in that aggregate, than in the estimates in detail. It is the belief of this department that the bill of the House will yield a nett revenue, as stated, of at least $27,835,731. This estimate is the result of many months of laborious research and inquiry, aided by all the tables of imports of each article at the respective rates of duty, under every tariff from the organization of the government to the present period.

In addition to the information furnished by these tables, the department has deemed it a duty, from an anxious solicitude to arrive at correct results in a matter so vitally affecting the revenue of the government, and all the great interests of the country, to confer with gentlemen of skill and experience, not only in the treasury, but also with others residing in the great mercantile cities of the Union, whose presence could be obtained without unnecessary delay. The result is nevertheless communicated with undissembled diffidence to the consideration of the very enlightened body upon whose call this estimate is now submitted. The answer to the remaining resolution of the Senate is in the course of preparation, and will be very speedily submitted. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. George M. Dallas,
Vice-President of the U. S.,
and President of the Senate.

## GEN. TAYLOR HEADED!

The singular simplicity that marks Gen. Taylor's personal appearance and habits, have become a subject of universal fame. It is curious, that a soldier, so eminent in all the qualities of discipline, should be so citizen-looking in his own appearance. A curious scene occurred at Point Isabel, at the time Com. Conner appeared off that place with his fleet, to give succor to the "Army of Occupation." Com. Conner is a naval officer that is not only strict in his dress, but has a Philadelphia nicety about it. He appears in full and splendid uniform on all public occasions, being the exact counterpart in this particular of Gen. Taylor.

At the proper time, Com. Conner sent word to Gen. Taylor, that he would come ashore to pay him a visit of ceremony. This put old "Rough and Ready" into a tremendous excitement. If Com. Conner had quietly come up to his tent, and given him a sailor's gripe, and sat down on a camp chest, and talked over matters in an old fashioned way, General Taylor would have been prepared; but, to have the most carefully dressed officer in our Navy, commanding the finest fleet, to come in full uniform, surrounded by all the glittering pomp of splendid equipments—to pay a visit of ceremony, was more than Gen. Taylor had, without some effort, nerve to go thro' with; but, ever equal to emergencies, he determined to compliment Com. Conner, and through him the Navy, *by appearing in full uniform*, a thing his officers associated with him for years, had never witnessed.

In the meantime Com. Conner was cogitating over the most proper way to compliment Gen. Taylor. Having heard of his peculiar disregard to military dress, he concluded he would make the visit in a manner comporting to Gen. Taylor's habits, and consequently equipped himself in a plain white drilling, and unattended, came ashore.

The moment old "Rough and Ready" heard that Com. Conner had landed, he abandoned some heavy work he was personally attending to about the camp, and precipitately rushed into his tent, delved at the bottom of an old chest, and pulled out a uniform coat, that had peacefully slumbered for years in undisturbed quietude, slipped himself into it, in his haste fastening it so that one side of the standing collar was three button holes above the other, and sat himself down as uncomfortable as can well be imagined. With quiet step and unattended, Com. Conner presented himself at Gen. Taylor's tent, the two soldiers shook hands, both in exceeding astonishment at each other's personal appearance.

The wags in the army say that the above contains the only *authentic* account where Gen. Taylor was ever headed, and that since that time he has taken to linen roundabouts, of the largest dimensions, with more pertinacity than ever.—*N. O. Tropic.*

*African Candor.*—"Did you attend church to-day, as I charged you?" enquired an old planter of one of his slaves, as he return[illegible] his dwelling.

"Sartin, massa," was Cudjo[illegible] what two mighty big [illegible] tell." "Hush, Cudjo[illegible] way—what stories [illegible] tell de people no man c[illegible] now dis is de fuss sto[illegible] Cudjo sarves you, my [illegible] massa John. Den de [illegible] lub de one and hate de o[illegible] knows, *I hate you boff.*"

WILLIAM S. ASHE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF.
OWEN FENNELL.

*Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would respectfully say to "*A Mechanic*" that we have adopted it as a rule, which, for good reasons, must be complied with, not to publish any communication unless accompanied with the real name of the writer.

"*A Workingman*" from Onslow has been received, but we must decline publishing it, for reasons which we will be happy to assign our friend, the writer, when we next see him.

To another correspondent who writes from Onslow, and signs his own name to his communication, we would state, that when we write editorials, we do so in obedience to the dictates of our uninfluenced judgment, without regard to whether they may please this man or that individual.

Our Washington correspondent "*Raleigh*" has been received, and the writer has our thanks for his courtesy; but as we cannot agree with him in the harshness of the conclusion he draws from certain circumstances, we must decline giving his letter a place; at least for the present.

## RESIGNATION OF SENATOR HAYWOOD.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BETRAYED.

Never in the course of our brief editorial career have we sat down to write an article on any subject with such mingled feelings of indignation and sorrow as the one we are now about to pen. WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD on Saturday last, resigned his seat as one of the Senators of N. Carolina, in the Senate of the U. States, thus betraying his party. He has turned his back upon his friends in the hour of their utmost need. He has, too, perpetrated this act of treason towards the Democratic party at a moment when it will, in all human probability, wound our cause the most deeply. The Revenue Tariff bill, the great measure for which the Democracy of North Carolina have been battling for years, had passed the House of Representatives after the most arduous struggle on the part of its opponents, by a majority of nineteen votes. It was then sent to the Senate where the eyes of the whole nation have been directed during the past week. It was known, both by friends and foes, that the vote would be a close one—where, in all human probability, the great measure of the age might depend upon one vote. Under these circumstances, William H. Haywood, the *Democratic* Senator from North Carolina, resigned his seat, for the express purpose, we believe in our hear', of defeating Gen. McKay's Bill.—As the conductor of an independent Democratic press, we feel it our duty to speak what we think. We say then, plainly, that Mr. Haywood has most outrageously and shamefully betrayed the State of North Carolina. If he entertained protective tariff feelings and principles, he committed an act of the most gross and culpable deception in accepting his commission at the hands of the Democratic Legislature of 1842, without letting his opinions be known. But, William H. Haywood *was* as violant an anti-protective Tariff man as any other Democrat in North Carolina. As such he was elected. When did the scales fall from his eyes? What new lights have broken in upon his vision within the last week? The people of North Garolina will require at the hands of Mr. Haywood an explanation of this dark—yea, black act. What can have been his motives or his reasons we cannot possibly conjecture. One thing we do know, he can put no gloss upon the matter which will avert the scorn and indignation which fills the breast of every Democrat in North Carolina. Nor need Mr. Haywood lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has, by this act, of unparrallelled treachery, propitiated the good graces of the Whig party. No; *they* may love the treason but they will hate and scorn the traitor. Should the Tariff Bill be lost, William H. Haywood of North Carolina will be the sole cause. We had noticed in the letters of various Washington Correspondents during the last ten or twelve days, hints and surmises thrown out that Mr. Haywood would not vote for the Bill. But we looked upon such an event as so utterly beyond the range of possibility that we payed no attention to these, as we then thought, mere gossipping rumours.

The reason we see assigned why Mr. Haywood has resigned his seat, is because he could not vote for the Bill without violating his conscience, and he would not vote against it because that would displease his party—If this be his reason, it is indeed a flimsy cloak wherewith to cover his treachery. We would, we believe have entertained a better opinion of him had he stood his ground boldly and voted against the Bill. His treason would then, at least have had some show of manliness about it. But the deed is done.—The act is consummated. An act which must, in all time to come, crimson the cheek of eve[ry] in North Carolina with a blush when [he] that one of her sons has perpetrated [?] We can tell Mr. Haywood one [th]as an opportunity of [the] party of North Ca[ro]rte blanche to do so [pl]eases. If we know any [de]racy of the State, he [wi]live to be as old as Me[th]ortunity again.

[...] may be lost through Mr. Hay[wood]'s treachery. It may be lost we mean, at this Session. But a day of retribution is coming. The farmers and mechanics of this great republic will not sit down and permit themselves to be ground into the very dust of the earth by the manufacturers of the Northern States. No! And we mean those who now oppose this liberal bill of General McKay's, that they will one day regret their obstinacy in not permitting it to become the law of the land.

## DEMOCRATS OF *NORTH-CAROLINA!*

We appeal to you, by every thing you hold dear, to be up and doing. The desertion of William H. Haywood has cast a momentary gloom over the minds of those who trusted him, and whom he has deceived. But it is in the hour of trial that we should cling together, and, "like a band of brothers joined," unite in one long and strong pull, for the success of our principles. The unfortunate event which we have alluded to will give to the next Legislature the election of two United States Senators, to represent the State in the councils of the Federal Government during the next six years. How important then, will the verdict which you are about to render up on Thursday next be, not only to the State of North Carolina, but to the whole people of the Union. We earnestly, then, appeal to our friends throughout the various counties, to lay aside whatever of bickering may exist amongst themselves, and to unite in endeavoring to send good sound Democrats to Raleigh next winter. It is a most momentous crisis. Every Democrat is called upon in the most solemn manner to exert himself to the utmost of his abilities to secure the next Legislature. Remember whether North Carolina will be represented in the Senate of the United States by two good Democrats or by two rank Federalists, is a question which must be settled by the next Legislature. We would ask you then, as brothers, laboring in the same cause, to be up and doing. Let not a single vote be lost. See that every Democrat is brought out to the polls. Remember that one vote may determine the political complexion of the Legislature. Let us then, work like men who have the good of our common country at stake. Let us every one make it a sacred duty to go to our respective muster grounds early on the morning of next Thursday, and let us take care that every one of our neighbors are there also. We appeal to you, Democrats of North Carolina, in the most solemn manner, to be vigilant and zealous in the performance of your duties upon this day, and the victory must and will be ours—and what a glorious victory it will be. Work then, like men, with your whole hearts and souls. Democrats of the Old North State—SAVE THE LEGISLATURE. It is your only hope of ever being relieved from oppression in the shape of UNEQUAL AND BURTHENSOME TAXATION, for the benefit of the Lords of the Loom. Our last words to you, then, are, SAVE THE LEGISLATURE!

## Democrats! to the Polls!!

*People of North Carolina*, on Thursday next, the 6th of August, you will be called upon through the ballot box to say who will be your rulers for the next two years. It will be a most important day for the people of the old North State. Before we can issue another number of the Journal the die will be cast. North Carolina will either be enfranchised from the thrall, or she will continue to languish under the blighting influences, of Federal misrule. To the Democrats of the State, we would say, that it becomes them well to reflect upon the duty which they owe to themselves and their country in the present crisis. What feelings of pleasure would the successful termination of the present contest excite in the heart of every Democrat in the old North State! And on the other hand, how deeply would we all regret the termination of the present contest in our defeat; particularly, should that defeat be brought about by our own lukewarmness and apathy. We feel confident that we can carry the State, if we will only do our duty. We have the strength, if we will but exert it. The principles which we profess are rapidly becoming the principles of the whole people of the United States. We have every thing to cheer us on. Will it be said then that N. Carolina must continue to remain under Federal domination because the democrats of the State are too apathetic to perform their duty. We trust not.

*Voters of North Carolina!* the exercise of the elective franchise is at once the most inestimable privilege which the citizen possesses, and the most important duty which he has to perform. Upon its proper and conscientious exercise, depends the stability of our institutions and the prosperity of our country. How carefully then, ought we to scan men and [...] wish to see your affairs ad[min]ocrats, who understand and sympathize with all your feelings and interests, and who will be guided by those feelings and watch over those interests. Can it be doubted what your verdict will be? When you look back on the past, and see that the Federal party, when in power, has involved your State in debt, and this, too, without any adequate reasons for so doing: when you look to the history of Federal domination, and find that the Federal party, whilst in power, has recklessly lent the credit of the State to a bankrupt corporation, thereby not only squandering the funds of the State, but running her in debt, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars—recollect that you have trusted this party and they have deceived you. Recollect, too, that this party maintains, as one of its leading doctrines, that all classes of the community ought and must be taxed for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing capitalists of the Northern States. Recollect, too, that the Federal party opposed, and would have prevented, if they could, the annexation of Texas, a measure essential to the happiness and prosperity of the South.

*Voters of North-Carolina!* you will be called upon, on Thursday next, to say by your votes, whether JAMES B. SHEPARD or WILLIAM A. GRAHAM is to be your Governor for the next two years. James B. Shepard is a Democrat in every feeling of his soul and every impulse of his heart. Upon him you can rely that he will administer the affairs of the State with strict honesty and economy. He will not lend himself to any wild schemes of internal improvement, whereby the people of the State will be recklessly taxed. William A. Graham, on the other hand, is the leader of the Federal party, pledged to carry out all its measures, no matter how obnoxious to the best interests of the State they may be. He has been already Governor of the State for the best part of two years, and during that time he has performed one act which should prevent the people of the State from voting for him, even if there was no other objection. We allude to his purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at a cost to the State of $363,000, when he might have purchased it for a much less sum, had he had the interests of the people at heart. Between these two individuals you will be called upon, on next Thursday, to make a choice. Can there be any doubt where the choice will rest?

*Democrats of North Carolina!* We address ourselves to you, and ask if you are ready for the contest? If *you* will only do your duty at the polls on Thursday next, you will secure a glorious triumph. It is a most important crisis. One in which every man calling himself a Democrat is bound by every tie which can stimulate the citizen to exert himself. We are contending for a glorious prize—the redemption of our State from political thralldom. We call upon every Democrat, then, to be up and doing—to stimulate the lukewarm—confirm the wavering, and encourage and cheer on those of their fellows who are in the line of their duty.

*Democrats of North Carolina*, the eyes of your brethren, from all parts of the Union, will be bent upon you on Thursday next, axiously watching the issue of that day. Will you not shew to the world that you have a noble cause, and know how to sustain it as nobly. Let every man who takes an interest in the affairs of his country, make it a point to be at the polls on Thursday next; and let him not only be there himself, but let him also consider it his duty to see that all his neighbors turn out also. Let every man reflect that a single vote may turn the fate of the day. We can succeed if we will. Let us do it then, and the 6th of August, 1846, will long remain a bright and glorious day in the calendar of the State.

HIGH AND DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—Our distinguished Representative, Gen. McKay, has been receiving the most flattering compliments from the press, during the last month; compliments, too, which he has richly deserved, and which he has richly earned by his talents and services. Amongst others we find the following from the pen of the able correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, the ablest and most impartial paper published in N. York. The Journal's correspondent writes under date of Washington, July 20th. We know, and so does every reader of the Journal know, how correct and faithful a portrait of the General, the following paragraph presents:—

Gen. McKay has carried this bill nobly through the House. The country owes him much for his unwearied efforts, his untiring energy, and great ability. No other man in the House could have succeeded. There has probably not been a man in the House for years, possessing equal influence. He is a very remarkable man, plain and simple in his manners and habits, strict in his morals, and rigid in his principles, abhorring vice and profligacy, either in politics or private life; leading and commanding the House of Representatives,—still the most modest and unassuming of any of its members. I think him truly a good man, one of the old school, a pure patriot knowing no other object than the good of his country. I wish we had more such. Mr. Maclay of your city has gained himself many true friends. He has acted wisely, nobly, and faithfully.

HIGH LIVING.—At Callao, on the Pacific, says the letter of an officer in our Navy, they pay $12 a dozen for chickens—5 cents a pound for potatoes—$2 a dozen for eggs—40 cents a quart for milk—50 cents a pound for rancid butter—and $3 a dozen for washing.—Shouldn't like to live there.

[...] fortunes at such rail road speed. [...]t natural that such petitions should be [...]nted. These petitions are the product of [...]ings and motives purely personal, and should be treated as such.

## "One of the Committee."

Well, really! to be sure! if we were disposed to laugh at the proceedings of the Brunswick Whig meeting, the communication of "One of the Committee," will be the death of us, in this line of business. We noticed the proceedings of that meeting in a few remarks, occupying about two squares, and here comes a communication, of nearly two columns in length, in reply, lumbering along in the Chronicle of Wednesday last. The beauty of the joke is, that the writer sets out with the declaration that the members of that meeting didn't care a straw for our good or bad opinion. We should think, from the rancour and bitterness of "One of the Committee," (the only thing for which the communication is in any wise remarkable,) that he, at least, must have felt sore under the expression of the "Editor's" "opinion." We really wonder how "One of the Committee" could afford, this hot weather, to dirty so much fair paper, and to expend such an amount of labor, in stringing together sentence after sentence of nonsense, as the communication before us required at his hands. But in these long, sultry, dull, July days, some sort of amusement is absolutely necessary; and we suppose "One of the Committee" is only doing his duty "to the Old North State," in affording us something to laugh at. As a specimen of the writer's acquaintance with the political construction of the government under which we live, we will quote the following sentence: "The States of this Union never were separate and distinct sovereignties." Now, we ask, would it be worth while to discuss any political question with an individual who is so ignorant of the nature of our institutions as to put forth the sentiment contained in this sentence. Why it would be a ridiculous waste of time, not to speak of ink and paper. But some people are fond of seeing themselves in print, if it is only to be laughed at.

We will, however, devote a few words to one subject which "One of the Committee" attempts to discuss, not that we would be understood as deeming a reply to *him* necessary, but because we understand it is an electioneering hobby with the would-be-whig leaders in Brunswick county. The present war with Mexico is charged upon Mr. Polk's administration—that it is an "unholy war," and that the Democratic party are responsible for it.

Now what are the facts. In 1824, eighteen Mexican States entered into a federal compact similar to that of the United States. Indeed, they (the Mexicans) took the constitution of the United States for their model. In 1834, this constitution was overthrown, and a central military despotism sought to be erected on its ruins. Texas, so long as the federal constitution of 1824 remained inviolate, preserved her fidelity to all its requirements, with unwavering devotion; but upon its overthrow she entered her solemn protest, and in it declared, that since the compact was violated, she was no longer bound to the general government, and that, therefore, she would not submit to the dictation of a military usurper. Who will not agree that she acted as became a sovereign State, in pursuing this course. In 1835 she declared her independence of the central government and adopted measures to maintain that independence. In 1836, Santa Anna, the then dictator and despot of the Mexican nation, marched to her borders for the purpose of subjugating her into obedience, at the point of the bayonet. He failed. On the ever memorable field of San Jacinto, his mercenary army was completely overthrown by the Texans, and himself taken prisoner. He was, however, liberated by the brave Texans, after acknowledging the independence of their country. He has since, to his shame be it said, violated all his solemn engagements. In the same year, 1836, the independence of Texas, as a sovereign republic, was solemnly acknowledged by the United States, and soon after by France and England. Ever since that period she has exercised all the attributes of a sovereign State. We have, years ago, concluded treaties with her. So has France, and so has England.—Was she not then, to all intents and purposes, an independent nation? And as such, had she not a perfect right to order her destinies as it seemed best to herself? Who will deny it? The almost unanimous voice of her people determined that it would be for her happiness and prosperity to mingle her destinies with those of the United States. The people of the United States, through their constitutional representatives, acceded to her proposition, and thereby she has become part and parcel of the soil of the United States. Was there any thing unfair or "unholy" in all this? No man can say so, who is not blinded by partizan prejudice. Since she has become a portion of the United States, Mexico has threatened to visit her with "fire and sword," in the brutal language of Arista's proclamation. What was the clear duty of the United States, under such circumstances? Was she not bound to protect the soil of Texas as much as she would that of North Carolina, had *she* been threatened with a foreign foe? Mr. Polk then ordered a portion (as we believe it was his duty to do,) of the forces of the United States to concentrate upon the Southern frontier of Texas, to guard against the threatened invasion of the Mexican troops; and accordingly Gen. Taylor took up his position on the left bank of the Rio Grande, with strict injunctions not to do any act which might provoke Mexico, which instructions he obeyed to the letter. In this state of things—the American army posted upon *our own soil*—the Mexicans, early in May, crossed the river and attacked our troops. At whose door, then, does the consequences of this war lie? Would it be [...] to sit quietly down and permit a foreign and ruthless foe to invade our soil and not repel him? Surely there is no citizen of the United States who would agree to this. The Mexicans, in this war, are the aggressors. Indeed the United States has borne more at the hands of Mexico than she would have taken from any other nation on the face of the earch, and this because she was weak and we were strong.

The attempt, therefore, of the Whig leaders to make capital out of the present war with Mexico, is dictated by a spirit so unpatriotic that we are sometimes struck with astonishment at their recklessness.

MR. DOBBIN'S SPEECH.—We have received a copy of a speech delivered by Mr. Dobbin, the able Representative of the Raleigh district, in the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, on the 7th inst., in opposition to the protective Tariff imposed upon the country by the Whig Congress of 1842, and in favor of the bill reported by Gen. McKay, for the repeal and modification of that act. It is an able speech. One which would do any man credit. We wish our limits would permit us to publish it. The research displayed in it, and the amount of statistical information which it exhibits, convinces us that Mr. Dobbin is a hard working industrious man.

Mr. Atkins, who killed Mr. McDarmid, in Cumberland, is now confined in jail, the examining court having refused bail. We learn that he will sue out a writ of habeas corpus, which will likely be returnable before some Judge in Raleigh. We notice a card in the Fayetteville Observer, signed by six respectable citizens of the county, which appeals to the people of Cumberland to support Mr. Atkins as a candidate for the Legislature. We should think that under the circumstances, he would receive a very large vote.

George W. Davis, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Vice Consul pro. tem, for the port of Wilmington, till a successor to Mr. Adams can be appointed by the British Government.

Lt. S. L. Fremont, of the Third Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A., has arrived at Smithville, having been detached from the Army on recruiting service. Lt. F. had an active participation in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. He was with Major Ringgold on the 8th when his battery sustained the terrible fire of the enemy, in which the Major fell, and in the second engagement he commanded the leading half of the battery under Lt. Ridgeley, who succeeded Major Ringgold in the principal command. Lt. Fremont left immediately after the battles for Peint Isabel, on staff duty, and hence it was that Major Twiggs made no mention of his gallant services. Lt. Ridgeley referred to them in the most complimentary terms. The omission on the part of Major Twiggs was altogether accidental.—*Chron.*

From the New Orleans Courier, of the 20th inst.

## MEXICO.

The Mexican news gives us some details of measures which Paredes talks about adopting in the war with this country: but it is only talk and will end in nothing else. He requested permission from the Congress to take command of the army acting against the Americans—which was granted, and Bravo was placed at the head of the government as vice-president. But the Mexican treasury is empty and there is no mode of replenishing it, by means of credit or taxes—Paredes proposed a scheme to raise the wind by some kind of hocus focus—forced loans, contributions from the citizens, and donations from the clergy—but this hopeful plan was not approved by the House of Representatives—and they were busy in devising some other.

In the meantime it is doubtful whether there is any considerable number of troops at Monterey—one account says there are only 500—and one of the morning papers says, Captain McCullogh, with his company of mounted rangers, has marched into the interior, and it is intimated that he may take possession of Monterey, should he find it practicable. This shews that there is some doubt in the army whether or not that town is garrisoned. McCullogh's force is not more than 70 or 80 men—with these he has already made one incursion into the country, fifty or sixty miles off from the river—without meeting the least resistance, or having a shot fired at him.—What has become of the numerous and formidable cavalry of the Mexicans, and the terrible rancheros, of whom we heard so much at the commencement of the war?

The route to Monterey is long and difficult, and would be impracticable if our men were compelled to transport their baggage, ammunition and provisions, by land—but at the approach of the dry season the roads will become better, the atmosphere cooler, and the march over the highlands will be easily accomplished. When Gen. Taylor shall concentrate his forces at Monterey, in order to push forward to the West, he will have under his command not less than 20,000 men—a number which will be able to beat all the troops Paredes will find it possible to collect at one point.—At the same time, Gen. Wool will be advancing from the north, with at least 10,000 men, to take the Mexican army in the flank, while they will be distracted by the operations of Gen. Kearney in the north-west, at Santa Fe. If they can withstand these combined movements, and repel the invaders, they must have in reserve a description of men different from those who have hitherto been exhibited to foreigners.

## MATAMORAS.

All the letters from Matamoras state the country is overflowed by the heavy rains and rise in the river.

A letter in the Delta says there are ten or twelve steamers navigating the Rio Grande, employed in transporting troops and stores.

Mr. Hunt handed in his resignation as Lieut. Colonel of the first or Washington regiment of volunteers, on the 8th inst., and it was accepted.

The same letter states that Monterey is garrisoned by only 300 troops, who had arrived there a few days before from Linares. It is added, Gen. Taylor will march no troops to Monterey, if it be thus destitute of defence, until the close of summer. Lying a good distance (three day's march) from the river, it is no place for a depot till the route for Mexico is commenced in good earnest.

Part of the 7th United States Infantry began their march up the west bank of the river, but were compelled to return, the whole country being flooded.

The road between Matamoras and Point Isabel is infested by Mexican banditti. Several travellers have lately been robbed by them.

From the same, July 21.

## FROM MATAMORAS.

Since our last several vessels have arrived

from Brazos St. Jago—but they bring no news of an exciting nature.

The British sloop of war Rose, had arrived off the mouth of the river. Her commander (Perry) landed at Point Isabel with despatches for Gen. Taylor, but considering the roads to be impassable, he sent them on by a messenger, and went back to his ship.

The water in the Rio Grande has risen to such a height that Fort Brown is inundated.

Major McRae is appointed quarter master at Point Isabel in place of Major Thomas.—Capt. Ogden is quarter master at the mouth of the Rio Grande; Capt. Arnold at Barita.

Capt. Myers of the army, Capt. McKenzie and Lieut. Kelly, with 110 volunteers, all on the sick list, arrived here in the steamer Alabama, last evening.

Capt. Page, badly wounded in the battle of the 8th May, died on board the steamer Missouri at Cairo, on his way to Jefferson Barracks.

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For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—I was much gratified in reading a communication in the Journal, paying, what I conceived to be, a proper tribute of respect to the democracy of our young but talented fellow-citizen, Thomas H. Williams. It has been said of him, that every pulsation of his heart beats in unison with the principles of the Democratic party. I had the pleasure of corresponding with him while a student at Wake Forest College, and can bear testimony, that, in 1840, he took a fearless, manly stand against the measures of the Whig party, in favor of Mr. Van Buren. I have known him well for upwards of eight years. I know his democracy is as genuine as that of any man living, and am fully satisfied that no man can be more attached to his party's welfare; and certainly none would go farther to maintain inviolate legislative trusts committed to him by his party, in the discharge of his duties in a representative capacity. I have heard him declaim before the people; and although fully aware of his extraordinary abilities, I was surprised to see him exhibit so much coolness and self-possession. He scorns to deal in low, vulgar abuse, or in unbecoming language, so prevalent among many, while canvassing before the people for public trusts. Proud, high-minded and patriotic, he scorns to stoop to political deception, or the arts of the demagogue, for there is not a sentiment that he utters, that he would not proclaim to the world. And yet, notwithstanding the certainty of the truths here set forth there is a disposition manifested on the part of a few, who would be glad to become the recipients of public favor, to injure him. The false charges preferred against him, he met like a brave man, and scattered to the fore winds of Heaven, in the presence of his accusers, hurling defiance and treating them as honorable men feel themselves bound to do. He met the expectations of his friends and of every man who was not blinded by prejudice—expressing an utter disregard for his false accusers. Sorry am I, that among those who oppose him as the representative of the Democratic party, are to be found such as seem not to have reflected upon the inconsistency, to say nothing of the impropriety, of their conduct, while professing devotion to the great principles of Democracy. That man, who professes to be a Democrat, and would not use his utmost endeavors to prevent a breach in his party and to preserve party organization, is unworthy the hallowed name of a Democrat. What, has it come to this! that the sacred principles of the democracy should be weakened in the slightest respect in New Hanover county, to gratify private spleen or the aspirations of any man? We know that portion of the democracy which oppose Mr. Williams, however respectable individually, will not appear at all worthy of notice on the political turf of New Hanover county. Such conduct will not be tolerated by those Democrats who are good and true; & with such our county abounds, who act upon this old maxim of the democracy—principles, not men. But worse than all, the supporters of Mr. Walker, or at least a great many of them, rendered themselves very conspicuous in the District Meetings which took place some short time before the meeting of the County Convention. Mr. Walker is the opposition candidate, for he opposes the regularly nominated candidates, and opposes all Conventional bodies; but believe me, Mr. Editor, his opposition is not of long standing, and I will prove it to your satisfaction and that of all other reasonable men. Mr. Walker made a speech at the Piney Woods District Meeting—voted for Delegates to the County Convention, and failed to receive the vote of his own District in said Convention. Previous to his speech making at Piney Woods, he solicited Mr. Williams to become a candidate; but as soon as he heard charges preferred against Mr. Williams he was no longer his friend; he deserted his standard, declared himself a candidate; thinking a favorable opportunity was presented for the success of those, to which class he belongs, who aspire without possessing one requisite qualification for the discharge of legislative duties. But the Democracy of New Hanover will teach such men that the private station is the post of honor and that they must content themselves at home until called into the public service, which will probably be some short time before the fulfilment of the prophecy of Miller.

The Chairman of the County Convention has placed himself in a very unenviable position. He, too, opposes Mr. Williams, after sanctioning his nomination in the Convention. I understand he says he did not vote—his district was entitled to its strength—and the vote of his district was arranged before they went into Convention. Such arrangements are usually made by delegates from the same district. But be this as it may, if there was any thing in the proceedings of that Convention that the Chairman disapproved of, he was morally bound to withhold from it his approbation, or to withdraw from the Convention; but his remaining, and receiving the thanks of the Convention for the discharge of his duty, and then opposing the nomination, has placed him a dilema from which he cannot extricate himself. I am surprised at him, for I know him to be a man of good sense, and I earnestly entreat him to reflect upon his position; and if for no other reason but that of consistency, to reverse his course. But sir, the opposition will be taught that their efforts to injure the political character of a Democrat whose principles cannot be justly questioned, cannot result in any thing short of injury to themselves. Mr. Williams has been chosen by delegates from the people, and will be defended and supported by them; and his malicious and envious slanderers may take this for granted, that though they have aimed the poisonous shaft at him, the true hearted democracy of New Hanover will ward off the blow.

A DEMOCRAT.

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For the Journal.

## Rail Road.

NO. II.

Enough, we fancy, has been said in the many communications which, from various writers, have already been made public, to satisfy any candid mind, that, if Wilmington be cut off from the South, by the erection of this Rail Road through Raleigh and Fayetteville, the entire destruction of the Weldon Road, as a channel of communication, must be the immediate and inevitable result. It is the contemplation of a consequence so disastrous to Wilmington and the State, and which a successful issue of the late proceedings in Raleigh and Fayetteville, is so well calculated to produce, which led us, in our first number, to speak of their jealousy and opposition. We find it unnecessary now, to say more in proof of what has been termed "a most unfounded assertion," than to call the attention of the able individual who has made the remark, to the plain fact, that should these proceedings take effect, the consequences, we predict, have not been disputed. Had there been no Road already erected, nearly reaching to the South Carolina line, which would seem to be the most natural starting point for the continuatton of the great national highway, we can well conceive how a proper regard for their own interests, should prompt the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville to supply the deficiency, and to continue on to the utmost point proposed. But every feeling of duty, of interest, and patriotism, should deter them from it now. What, will they say both can be supported? They will not, when they reflect that the efforts of the whole State joined in erecting a single connecting link, would scarcely be sufficient to invite the confidence of the capitalist! If it would be found so difficult to effect one, were we united, how far more impracticable will it be to effect either, when that energy which should be devoted to the best plan for the interest of all, is frittered away in petty endeavors to secure the benefit of single localities. Why go to the expense of a Rail Road over a section of country which is traversed by one already? Why peril the large amount of capital which the State and individuals have already invested in the same great enterprise! Why perpetuate a colonial subservience and dependence upon Charleston, when a seaport, identified with us in feelings, and interest, and position, stands ready on our own borders to supply the same wants, and her enterprising population calls for our succor! We hold it to be unwise and impolitic to look out of the State for that which our own industry can supply, and unpatriotic to build up another metropolis at the expense of our own. Surely Wilmington can have nothing to object to the fair claim to a proper pursuit of their own interests, which the *Observer* claims for the people of Fayetteville, but we take it that in this case their interests and ours are perfectly identified. The apparent obviousness of this position led us to infer that measures taken in opposition, proceeded from improper feeling. We now invite them, in the name of the common interest of all, and as the best way of attesting the absence of that feeling of which we complain, to contribute their countenance and support to the erection of the Road from this place.

Proceeding with the original plan of these letters, we will now attempt to shew

THE BENEFITS OF THE WELDON ROAD,

In an examination of the sort proposed, the readiest and most accurate way of reaching the proper result, is that one which is almost immediately suggested, and we now come to enquire—1st. Through what counties does the Road pass? What proportion do their gross revenue and population bear to that of the State, and finally, whether, since the erection of the Road, any material increase has been observed in both, or either, from whence we may readily conjecture whether its extension through other counties would prove a source of benefit or injury.

It will be seen on reference to the chart of the Weldon Road, that it crosses the State at its broadest point, and either passes directly through eight of its most important counties, or in their immediate vicinity. The Road was commenced in 1837, and opened, we believe, in 1840. Six years have elapsed since that period, and we now turn to the official returns of the Comptroller General, to ascertain in what degree the amount of revenue, (which, with the increased amount of population, form the surest test of the beneficial operation of any political measure,) will bear us out in an assumption made in the course of this examination.

In the year 1834, three years before the commencement of the Road, the joint population of Northampton, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, which, from their position, would seem most exposed to the influence of the Road, amounted at an estimate to about 88,238. By the census of 1840, it had reached 93,427, showing an increase of 5,188 in six years alone, which, without at all referring to the floating population of Wilmington, some 3 or 4000 more, exhibits a fair rate of 886 and a fraction, per annum. It is remarkable, and we wish it borne in mind by the reader before we enter into an examination of the best means of effecting the Road, that so large and unprecedented an increase of the population of these counties, unequalled in any others, and so great a rise in the value of property, amounting in some instances to nearly 300 per cent., was attended by no corresponding increase of revenue, other than might have been expected from the poll or capitation tax. The revenue from these counties, amounted, in the year 1834, to $12,554 37, and in 1843, to no more than $12,616 68—showing an increase of but $62 21!—This small amount, so remarkable when every one familiar with the value of property in the counties adjoining the Road, knows that in fact the nett revenue shou'd have been doubled at least, points to some deficiency in the tax law, which calls loudly for a remedy; and the examination we have given the subject, shows that the whole cause of the difficulty is nothing more than this: that the assessment of 1834, at the time when the pine lands of Nroth Carolina could scarcely command a purchaser at any price: when scarcely a house or a single inhabitant relieved the dull and dreary monotony of travel through its long and interminable wastes, is precisely the same by which the value of property was ascertained in 1843, when a noble Road had gone into successful operation, daily carrying over its track hundreds of persons, in search of business or pleasure, freighted with rich cargoes, giving employment to numbers of hardy mechanics, and dispensing the blessings of stimulated industry to every section within its reach. Nor has this striking deficiency, in the present assessment, escaped the observation of the Public Treasurer. From the report of Mr. Wheeler for 1844, we take the following remarks: "That the lands of North Carolina are not correctly assessed, is evident, from the fact that, under the assessment of 1836, for State Tax of 1837, the lands of the State were valued at $51,052,586, and actually paid a tax into the Treasury in 1837, of $29,384 04, and since that period, several thousand acres have been entered as vacant lands and patented, as well as a large amount purchased at the Cherokee land sales; yet the present year the amount paid from this source amounts to only $29,329 64, *nearly the same as it was seven years ago*, whi'e the subject matter of the tax has by no means diminished, but on the contrary constantly increased." This whole matter will seem more remarkable when we remember the extraordinary rise in the value of property in the town of Wilmington alone, and reflect how much of her yearly revenue has been lost to the State, by the want of proper legislation, and the culpable neglect of her legislators.

(To be continued next week.)

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## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Amongst the recent appointments made by the President, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate*, we find the following:

William C. Bettencourt, whose commission expired last month, re-appointed Deputy Post Master at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Richard P. Ashe, of Texas, (a native of New Hanover county,) to be Assistant Surgeon.

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☞ We invite the attention of Merchants and others going to New York, to the advertisement of the Pearl Street House, in this day's paper.

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Santa Anna.—Santa Anna has addressed a letter from his present residence, Havana, dated June 6th, to Gen. Vega, who it will be remembered was taken prisoner by our troops in the battle of the 9th of May, tendering to him the assistance of his (Santa Anna's) purse. He desires Gen. Vega to draw upon him for the amount of his and two other officers pay, as suring him that his drafts will be promptly honored. Well, we like to see liberality, especially when there is the absence of every other virtue.

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*Direct Tax to carry on the War.*—Under this head, the New Orleans Tropic has an article recommending direct taxation as a means of raising funds to carry on the war with Mexico. It is recommended on the ground that the cost of the war will be more severely felt by that manner of taxation than by any other, or by the plan about to be adopted by Congress. Make the war as onerous as possible, and bring the present administration into disrepute, is the desire of the Whigs. Direct taxation has always been considered the most invidious method of raising revenue; it is a plan long since given up. A great hue and cry is also made about the expenses of the war; on the authority of an assertion of Mr. Webster, which has been disproved, the Whigs have declared the expenses of the war to be $500,000 per day; when on inquiry of the proper authorities, it is found that the expenses for a month are not much more than that. Quite a miscalculation.

*Washington Republican.*

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*Say and Said.*—Mr B. did you say, or did you not say, what I said you said because C. said you said you never did say what I said you said. Now, if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?

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## POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday Evening, 3 o'clock, P. M.

*GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!*

We have just time, through a postscript, to announce to our readers the glorious intelligence which we have received by the Washington mail of this afternoon. The Tariff Bill has passed the Senate!! After being reported back from the Finance Committee, slightly amended, it was on Tuesday last passed to its third reading. It will now have to go back to the House for its concurrence. We regard it as safe. The vote stood 28 for and 27 against the Bill. *More next week.*

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MARRIED,

In this town, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. Robert S. Driver, to Miss Martha L. Floyd.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. S. R. Robbins, Merchant, to Mrs. Caroline McKay.

In Duplin county, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., by Wm. H. Hansley, Esq., Mr. Thomas K. Torrens, to Mrs. Nancy Jane Caldwell.

Near Hillsboro', on the 14th inst., by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, Dr. Wm. Cain, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of the Hon. John L. Bailey

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DIED,

At her residence, on the sound, in New Hanover county, on the 17th inst, Miss Margaret Howe, aged 86 years, daughter of Job Howe, a near relative of the American General Howe. The name of this branch of this respectable and ancient family has become extinct by her death. She was, while in life, a most affectionate and devoted aunt to a remnant—her sister's family. Exemplary through life, now dead, no tribute, her relatives may offer can add lustre to her character. God only can award her merit.—*Communicated.*

In Duplin county, on the 19th inst., Sophronia Victoria, aged 14 months, daughter of Mr. Wm. T. Newell, of this town.

In Hardiman county, Tennessee, on the 18th of April, Sam'l A. Bunting, Esq., a native of Sampson county, N. C., in the 42d year of his age.

In Havana, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Campbell, wife of Gen. R. B. Campbell, U. S. Consul at that place.

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WANTED.—A "smart," active, intelligent youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, is wanted at this office. None need apply unless he can come well recommended.

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## WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon—Hams, | | a | 8 |
| Middlings, | 7 | a | 7½ |
| Shoulders, | 6½ | a | 7 |
| Hog round, | 7 | a | 7½ |
| Western, | 5 | a | 6½ |
| Beeswax, | 25 | a | 2 |
| Butter, | 14 | a | 18 |
| Beef, bbl. mess, | 9 00 | a | 00 |
| prime, | 5 50 | a | 6 50 |
| Corn, | 60 | a | 70 |
| " Meal, | 75 | a | 80 |
| Coffee, | 8 | a | 9 |
| Cotton, | 5 | a | 6½ |
| Candles, tallow, | 12 | a | 14 |
| sperm, | 30 | a | 31 |
| Adamantine, | 26 | a | 28 |
| Feathers, | 30 | a | 33 |
| Flour,—Canal, | 6 00 | a | 6 50 |
| Fayetteville, | 5 50 | a | 0 00 |
| Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs | 70 | a | 75 |
| Iron, | 4 75 | a | 5 50 |
| Lard, | 7 | a | 7½ |
| Western, | 6½ | a | 7 |
| Lime, Thomastown, | 92 | a | |
| Lumber—Steam mill, | | | |
| River, Flooring boards, | 9 00 | a | 9 50 |
| wide, do. | 6 00 | a | 0 00 |
| Scantling, | | a | 4 00 |
| Timber, | 3 50 | a | 5 00 |
| Molasses, W. I. | 21 | a | 25 |
| Mackerel, No 1 retail, | 13 | a | 14 00 |
| 2, " | 7 50 | a | 8 50 |
| 3, | 4 00 | a | 0 — |
| Nails, | 4½ | a | 5 |
| Naval Stores, Yellow, Turpt. | 1 90 | a | 0 00 |
| Virgin dip, | 2 25 | a | 2 30 |
| hard, half price. | | | |
| Tar, | 1 15 | a | |
| Pitch, | 75 | a | |
| Rosin No. 1, | 1 00 | a | |
| " 2, | 60 | a | |
| " 3, | 25 | a | 00 |
| Sp. Turpt. | | a | 28 |
| Oil, Sperm, | | a | 1 00 |
| Pease, Ground, | — | a | — |
| Black eye, | 80 | a | 90 |
| Cow, | | a | 80 |
| Pork,—per bbl. | | | |
| Northern Mess, | 13 00 | a | 14 00 |
| Prime, | | a | 10 75 |
| fresh, | | a | |
| Rice, | 3 37½ | a | 0 — |
| rough, bush | | a | |
| Salt, Turks Island, bushel | | a | 45 |
| Liverpool, sack, none | 1 12½ | a | 1 15 |
| Soap, | 4 | a | 5½ |
| Shingles, country, | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| contract, | | a | 4 00 |
| Spirits, Northern Rum, | 25 | a | 30 |
| Gin, | 30 | a | 33 |
| Whiskey, | 23 | a | 25 |
| Apple Brandy, | 37½ | a | 40 |
| Steel, | 12½ | a | 25 |
| Staves, W. O. bbl. rough, | 15 — | a | |
| dressed, | 7 | | 8 — |
| R. O. Hhd. rough, | — | a | — 00 |
| dressed, | 00 | a | 10 00 |
| Sugar, West India, | 7½ | a | 8 |
| New Orleans, | 6½ | a | 7½ |
| loaf | 13 | a | 14 |
| Tallow, | 7 | a | 7½ |
| Tobacco, leaf, | 3 00 | a | 3 75 |
| Varnish, | 20 | a | 22 |
| Wines, Madeira, | 70 | a | 2 50 |
| Port, | | | 2 25 |
| Malaga, | 34 | a | 45 |

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank checks on Philadelphia, | 1 pr. ct. | prem |
| " " New York, | 1 " | " |
| " " Boston, | 1 " | " |

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

*To Philadelphia.*—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

*To Baltimore*—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.

Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

*To Boston.*—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

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WILMINGTON MARKET—July 30.

NAVAL STORES—The supplies arrive in small parcels, and consequently the stock has not been allowed to accumulate on hand. This has, we think, caused prices to advance. Since our last Thursday's review, the raw material has been selling at advanced rates. We quote for sales made yesterday evening at $2 25 a $2 30, and $2 30 for sales this morning for Virgin Dip; Yellow $1 90, with an upward tendency. But we would remark that but very little confidence can yet be established as to the certainty of a farther advance. We have heard of a few sales of Spirits Turpentine, at 26c.—an improvement. *Tar*—Arrivals small—the article in request at quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER—The stock on hand is large, and holders have given way to millers' terms, and a considerable quantity have changed hands at quotations.

CORN—No arrivals since our last report. Quotations nominal.

BACON—The market continues well supplied; and prices have no tendency to improve.

General'y, the market is well supplied with country produce, and business dull.

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## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 24—brig Detroit, Porter, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.

July 24—brig Belle, Myers, New York, by G W Davis.

schr American Eagle, Marden, Baltimore, by G W Davis.

25—schr Olive, Porter, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

schr Fayetteville, Green, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr Alaric, Rodick, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

29—brig John R Dow, Merriman, Cuba, to Barry & Bryant.

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The brig St. Marks, cleared on the 14th for Guadaloupe, lumber loaded, whilst lying at Smithville on the 23d, waiting for chain and anchor to be replaced, (she having lost them in the river,) sprung a leak, and has been obliged to come back to town to discharge.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 25.

Corn has declined, it is now dull at 70c. New Flour $5 to $5½. A large arrival by schooner via Wilmington, from Gates county, consisting of upwards of 25,000 lbs. Bacon and 50 kegs Lard, and has sold in part, Bacon at 7 cents, and Lard at 9 cts No sales of Cotton to report. A decline in Beeswax, and dull at 23 cts. Wheat 85 to 90 cts. No change in Groceries.

*North Carolinian.*

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CHARLESTON MARKET—July 28.

*Rice*—The transactions of the week have reached rising of 1,000 bbls. [illegible], at quotations from $3¾ a $3 5-16, the bulk at from $3¾ a $3¾, about 250 old at from $2½ a $2½.

*Rough Rice*—Of 6400 bushels received, 4400 have been sent to the mills, and 1700 bushels sold at 79 cts.

*Grain*—There have been no arrivals during the past week, either of Corn, Oats or Peas. A cargo of 2,000 bushels Md. Oats, remaining on hand from the week previous, we understood to have been sold in the neighborhood of 32c.

*Bacon and Lard*—We have no actual change to note in prices of the former article, and rather a fair demand for Shoulders and Sides—with some scarcity of a real prime article. Hams are more plentiful and consequently less salcable, particularly if any wise inferior. Lard remains very dull and unsaleable.

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NEW YORK MARKET—July 25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, | $ | a | |
| do Newbern, | " 2 50 | a | |
| Spirits Turpentine, | 28 | a | 31 |
| Tar, | 1 62½ | a | 1 87½ |
| Rice, per cwt. | 3 25 | a | 3 75 |

*Naval Stores*—There has been a sale of 511 bbls Newbern Turpentine on private terms, but supposed something under $2 50 per 280 lbs.; the arrivals continue unusually light for the season. Spirits Turpentine has sold to a considerable extent since our last, (mostly from the wharf,) at 29, 29½ and up to 30 cts, cash; but at the latter price the article is not so quick, and some lots are being stored. Common Rosin continues scarce, and we advance our quotations to 60 a 65 cents, with sales of 500 bbls. Newbern at 60, delivered; and 250 White Wilmington at $1 87½ per bbl. For Tar, the demand is confined to the wants for home consumption.

*Rice*—As regards prices, we notice but little change since our last week's report. The transactions of the week amount to 523 tierces, at $3 25 a $3 56½, cash, and with the exception of about 150 tcs., were all made for home use.

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NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

88 Pearl St., New York.

THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT erected for the especial accommodation of Merchants, in the very centre of the most populous business district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have been engaged during the last two months in making such additions and improvements as the former condition of the house seemed to demand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this Hotel, it must be obvious that, in some particulars, the management was susceptible of improvement; and without entering into details, they will simply state that where such was necessary, neither expense nor labor has been spared.

The Dinner hour has been changed from 2 to 1 o'clock—a Dinner is also served at 3 o'clock in the Ladies Ordinary.

With the most careful attention to the comfort of visitors in every department of the house, the Proprietors hope to receive and respectfully solicit a liberal support.

N. B. A Coach will be found at the principal Steamboat Piers to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

SAMUEL C. BISHOP,
WILLIAM F. LEONARD.
New York, July 31, 1846 46-1m

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Saddle, Harness & Trunk

MANUFACTORY,

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Potter & Blakes'ee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞ Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

July 31, 1846 46-1y


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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

New Hanover County:

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,*

June Term, A. D., 1846.

John MacRae, vs. Jonathan M. Taylor. } Original attachment:—summoned as garnishees the following persons, viz: Bishop & Jones, Wm. Cooke, Thomas H. Field, Benjamin Hallett, & Wm. E. Cornell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clk.
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 46-6t

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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,*

June Term, A. D., 1846.

Robert G Rankin, vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company } Original attachment: summoned as Garnishees, Henry Nutt, Wm. C. Lord, Jesse Mulock, and John Hall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clk.
July 31, 1846 [Pr fee, $5 62½.] 46-6t

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Cash for Beef.

THE undersigned begs leave to notify his customers, that owing to the small per centage which he receives on his purchases, that he is forced to adopt the *cash system* or charge *one per cent.* for booking on all purchases made at his stall. JOHN D. SHAW.

July 10, 1846. 43-3t


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## County Candidates.

We are authorized to announce the following Democratic ticket for Onslow county:

For the Senate—William Ferrand.
For the House of Commons—Harvey Cox.
For Sheriff—W. D. Humphrey.

*To the Freemen of New Hanover County:*

*Fellow-citizens:* From urgent solicitations from a goodly numbor of my friends, in different parts of the county, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly, in the House of Commons. As to my political opinions, it is unnecessary to say any thing, for all who know me, very well know that I am a Democrat, yes, a Democrat, from principle. I am not a nominee, neither do I wish to be one; for I do not believe it to be right for a few men to go to Wilmington and there make a choice of men that the whole county, whether they are satisfied with the nomination or not, are necessarily obliged to put up with, for I do, and ever shall believe, that the choice of candidates belong entirely to the people; I am, therefore, a candidate for your suffrages on my own hook, and if I should be thought worthy of your confidence, I do assure you that, as far as in my power lies, to do all I can for the good of the county and State. As I have met the most of my fellow-citizens at different precincts in the county, I deem it unnecessary to say more, the most of the people know my political opinions.

E. D. WALKER.
July 10, 1846 42-1c

*To the Voters of Wayne County:*

*Fellow-citizens:* The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to select some one from amongst your number to fill the office of High Sheriff of your County. On the sixth day of August next, you will have to make this choice. Through the solicitations of many warm and respected friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, to fill that office. Although I have never before been a candidate for any office within the gift of my fellow-citizens of Wayne, still I flatter myself that myself and my character are tolerably well known to most of the people of the county. My political sentiments are known. I trust, however, that political prejudices will not influence you in your choice of a Sheriff. I think you will agree with me in saying that the proper, and indeed the only enquiry which you will make, in casting your votes, will be, is he honest, is he capable, and will he discharge the duties of the office faithfully, honestly, and without regard to persons.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of the suffrages of the people of Wayne, I solemnly pledge myself that in all that appertains to the office of High Sheriff of your County, I shall act with strict impartiality, and shall endeavor, in all other respects, to do my duty honestly and promptly, as far as my abilities will allow me.

Respectfully, W. R. HOOKS.
Wayne county, June 26, 1846 41-ts

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Wilmington Guards!

ATTENTION!

THE meeting of the Company which was to have been held on the 1st August, at the Court-house, is postponed to Friday evening, 21st August, at 7½ o'clock, at which time and place you are hereby ordered to attend.

JAMES BURCH, O. S.
July 31, 1846 46-1t*

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I. O. O. F.

THE members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Neuse Lodge, No. 6, will publicly celebrate the Anniversary of their Lodge, in Waynesboro', on Saturday, the 15th August next.

An address, illustrative of the principles and objects of the Order, will be delivered. All members of other Lodges are respetfully invited to join in the ceremonies of the occasion.

July 31, 1846 46-2t

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Coal Yard.

THE subscriber, having established a COAL YARD, in the rear of his Grocery Store, on Front street, respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of *Cumberland, Red and White Ash Coal*, broken and screened, for family use.

Orders left at the Store will be delivered by his own drays. D. W. WOOD.
July 31, 1846. 46-3t

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SUGAR.

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR, just received and for sale by
July 31] BARRY & BRYANT.

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50 BARRELS CANAL FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
July 24] E J LUTTERLOH.

---

HAY.—200 bales Hay, for sale by
[July 24] E J LUTTERLOH.

---

BRICK.—25,000 hard Brick, for sale by
[July 24]. E J LUTTERLOH.

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SUGAR.—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.
July 24, 1846

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*For Rent.*

A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to
July 24 E J LUTTERLOH.

---

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Window Glass and Putty.

2000 LBS. pure, extra, and No. 1 White Lead, just received, and warranted of superior quality. Also, Linseed Oil, Window Glass and Putty, and a general assortment of Paints, &c., &c., for sale at low prices at the Old Stand Drug Store. W. SHAW.
July 24th, 1846.

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Lewis F. Carr,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

HAS located at Jacksonville, Onslow County, N. C., and may be found at his office, when not professionally called away. July 17. 44-6t

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FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has taken the above commodious HOTEL, near the Rail Road Depot, and near the Commission Store of Messrs. G. P. & R. H. Grant, which he has thoroughly furnished, in the best of style, for the accommodation of transient and regular Boarders. Every attention will be paid in order to give satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to patronize him.

His BAR is furnished with the best of Liquors, and *strict order observed.*

☞ Terms moderate. RICH'D BROTHERS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1846. 43-3m

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*Medical Co-Partnership.*

THE subscribers having entered into a Medical Co-partnership, the practice of the profession, in all its branches, will henceforth be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of Me[illegible] & MEARES. The latter will attend to [illegible] the country, as well as in town.

JAMES F. M[illegible]
JOH[illegible]
May 22, 1846

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WANTED.—The [illegible] will be paid for Ol[illegible]
J30, 1846 30-tf] H[illegible]

---

20,000 BAC[illegible] Brick

## A THRILLING EXTRACT.

### THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE AND CHILD.

The following is an extract from the prize tale of Mrs. H. Livermore, published in the New England Washingtonian. It is founded on facts:—

"One winter afternoon, when huge drifts of snow blocked up the narrow and irregular streets of the city, when the fitful wind which blew from all points of the compass, dashed hither and thither through the keen air, the broad snow flakes, Mrs. Austin, scantily clad, and ill calculated to brave the raging tempest, left her home to seek one of the numerous seamen's clothing store," called "slop shops," which were scattered throughout Ann street and its vicinity. In her hand was a large bundle of work just completed by herself, George and Emma, and upon the payment she was expecting for her labor, the family depending for their evening meal. During her absence, her husband staggered homewards in a shocking state of inebriety, where Emma and Charles, the younger son, were endeavoring to amuse the infant Charlotte, not yet a year old, who, always delicate, was now helpless as infancy itself, from a recent severe illness, and who lay in the cradle bewailing her mother's absence. As Mr. Austin approached the little one and raised it in his arms, with the natural kindness which not even intemperance could banish from his nature, Emma, unaware of her father's deep intoxication, accustomed as she was to seeing him more or less so constantly, and perceiving that the babe was quiet, ran down to the almost empty wood shed, where her brother George was seeking fuel to prepare their supper, and Charles followed after her. Mr. Austin moved towards the fire-place, and endeavored to seat himself, but losing his balance he fell, and in falling the babe rolled from his arms, with its face downwards, into the fiery bed of glowing coals that lay on the hearth stone. The child was too much enfeebled by recent illness to extricate itself, the father so deadfully intoxicated, that some minutes elapsed before he was fully aware of its condition, or could recover his feet; its cotton garments were then blazing, its tender face, neck and bosom were hissing on the hot coals, and its efforts to shriek were only convulsive and agonized gasps.

"One glance at his infant's excruciating pain drove the fumes of intoxication from his brain, clearness came to his head, steadiness to his hand, and with the quickness of lightning he drew the burning babe from the flames, dashed over it a vessel of water, and was hastening to the door for assistance, when the fleet and anxious footsteps of the mother sounded on the stairs, and whiter than the sheeted dead, his tongue rigid with horror, with the reeking, blistered, blackened form of his babe in his arms, he stood face to face with its mother.

"Oh, God! who can tell the unspoken agony of the moment! paralyzed, rooted to the floor as if transformed to stone, with parted lips from whence issued no sound, her heart beating loud and heavily, so that she almost reeled from the force of its sickening throb, she fixed her eyes steadily on her husband for a moment as if to read the whole tale, and then prompted by the instincts of her maternal heart, she threw off her trance of horror, and flew to seek relief.

"But the poor little innocent inhaled the scorching gas of its fiery pillow, and the severest of its burns, terrible as they were externally, could neither be seen nor reached.—The small veins of its neck were tense and knotted, under the quivering flesh, its every breath caused convulsive throes, and rolling upwards its sightless eyes, spasmodically clenching its feeble hands, its delicate sinews tightened with agony, the half released soul that hung quivering on its lips, was speedily freed.

"It was months ere Charlotte Austin could throw off from her spirit the horrible torpor which settled upon her, after the agonizing death of her delicate babe. It seemed as if paleness would never leave her cheek, as if her eye would never more burn steadily, or her voice be cleared of huskiness, as if she had forgotten even to smile or converse, for she moved about as if all but the animal mechanism of her life were paralyzed. None knew the secret of the accident which had occurred, save the parents, and the vague reply of Mrs. Austin, "that her babe fell into the fire during her absence," fastened upon her the charge of carelessness and neglect, both among her neighbors and in the multiform accounts of the occurrence that found their way into the city. She never repelled the charge, but Christ-like, was content to bear the sins of him who had so cruelly wronged her and hers, and to receive the odium which he deserved. With the same meek uncomplaining kindness, she continued to minister to his wants, uttering no word of harshness, looking no rebuke save what was conveyed by the mournful gaze of her eye."

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*Kindness to the wounded Mexicans.*—Our Matamoras correspondent (says the N. O. Bee) relates the following anecdote:—

"A man who had been wounded in the battle of the 9th, had hobbled out from the hospital and dragged his emaciated form some four squares, when in attempting to cross the street his limbs became too heavy for his feeble strength to drag along, and in endeavoring to extricate himself, he fell down perfectly exhausted. A regular soldier was passing by at the time and unhesitatingly sprang to the place, relieved the sufferer from his painful position, and bore him in his arms to a dry spot. Knowing that the man's object was to beg alms, the soldier generously took a piece of money from his pocket and bought from a cafe, hard by, some bread and sugar, which he handed to the invalid. The Mexican spoke no word, but his face fully indicated the gratefulness of his heart. Nor was he the only one that appreciated the ready kindness of the soldier, for some half dozen women across the way cried out, '*Bueno Americano.*'"

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*Murder of Colonel James L. Schoolcraft.*—The Washington Union of the 14th inst. says: "A letter received in the Senate, this morning, by General Cass, announces the murder at Sault St. Maire, at the foot of Lake Superior, on the 6th July instant, of Col. J. L. Schoolcraft, a brother of the distinguished and well known traveller and writer of the name, Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, who is now in this city. The deed was perpetrated by John Tanner, a captive brought up among the Indians, and more than an Indian in the ferocity of his character. This person was a sort of half outlaw, prowling about the place. No [illegible] for the act are known or have been stated. The deceased commanded the militia of [illegible] a merchant in large business, [illegible] man of popular manners and [illegible]ity. And his assassination, it seems, has produced [illegible] the place. He leaves a [illegible] young children."

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[illegible] an artificial state of so[illegible]ey said when they put

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## DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

## ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars, | 20 Tubs Butter, |
| 50 bags Coffee | 50 boxes scaled Herrings |
| 50 brls Canal Flour | 30 boxes Sp'm Candles |
| 40 half do. do. do. | 10 do brown Soap |
| 50 brls Mess & Prime Beef | fancy do |
| 40 brls do. do Pork | 80 kegs White Lead |
| 100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread | 20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef |
| ½ barrels and boxes Crackers | 20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel |
| 25 brls Whiskey | 40 M Segars, assorted. |
| 20 do Rum | SADDLERY |
| 20 do Brandy | Smoked Beef & Tongues |
| 10 do Gin | Oils and Paints |
| 40 chests and ½ chests Tea | Fine Liquors |
| 10 casks Cheese | All kinds of Cordage |
| | A general assortment of Chandlery. |

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

### J. T. SCHONWALD, *BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,*

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

### Charles C. Rhinehardt's

*PATENT GLASS PAD*

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

### To the Friends of Humanity.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST

IS the title of a monthly sheet, proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.

Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a *growing* evil, and is daily destroying the *lives*, to say nothing of the *comforts*, of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns, while villages and the country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage; and if extensively circulated, would doubtless prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of inebriation—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance, which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving

### A Foe to the Grogseller,

and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time, afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.

In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally, to use their utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication. The first number of the *Philanthropist* will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself.—The *Philanthropist* will be printed on a medium sheet, in newspaper form, so as to afford a *privilege* to advertisers.

Persons disposed to patronize this work, are requested to forward their names to Wilmington, by mail or otherwise, by the first of August next, addressed to the

EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Editors of papers throughout the State will please give the above a few insertions, with some remarks of their own by way of recommendation.

June 5, 846

### REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.

A17] WM. COOKE.

### Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for *CASH*.

May 22, 1846] H. S. KELLY, Market street.

## FRESH BEEF.

### JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

*FRESH MEATS,*

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

### To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

### WINDOW SASHES--BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

## FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

### STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

### Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

### Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2–12m

### MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

### Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

### FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

### *Summer Goods.*

RECEIVED per schooners Alaric and A F Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | dozen | Plaited Bosom Shirts, |
| 2 | " | Striped do do |
| 2 | " | Summer Cravats, |
| 2½ | " | Black and Fancy Ties, |
| 3½ | " | do do Knots, |
| 2 | " | French Silk Suspenders, |
| 3 | " | Cotton under Shirts, |
| 2 | " | White Linen Thread Gloves, |
| 1 | " | colored do do do |
| 4 | " | White ½ Hose, |
| 2 | " | Colored ½ do |
| 3 | " | Black Italian Cravats, |
| 1 | " | English do |

M29] CHARLES BARR.

FOR SALE—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

OCEAN Family Mess Shad, at retail or by the barrel. For sale by WM COOKE.

ALL persons indebted to me are urgently requested to come forward and adjust their accounts without further notice. All to whom I am indepted are requested to hand in their claims by the 15th July, at which time I expect to leave for the North.

V. R. PEIRSON will attend to the business during my absence. Every thing done by him will be considered as done myself. The balance of the stock of goods will be sold at cost.

July 3, 1846] H. S. KELLY.

### FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS Black Eye Pease,
150 do Rice Douse.

May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

### H. S. KELLY, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

*(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)*

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

## CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

*Spring and Summer Goods,*

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods;* Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of styles, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

### Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen besomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

### Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistuke; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

### *Cornelius Myers,*

*FASHIONABLE HATTER,*

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

### Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

Also, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

### For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

### Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9 ] Wm. COOKE.

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

*Spring Term, A. D.*, 1846.

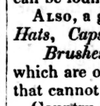
Catharine A. Stanly. vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*

May 1, 1846 33-3m

Chronicle copy 3 months.



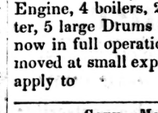
### MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

### LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my Livery Stables were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. –[6-tf.

### Daniel Cromlay,

## BOOT MAKER,

*Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

### INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

### Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure.

C. G. MEARES, Executrix

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf

### LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

### CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

### Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

CORN AND MEAL in store. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

June 19 WM COOKE

### LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| County and Sup. Court Writs | |
| do do Subpœnas | |
| do do Fi. Fas. | |
| County Court Seire Facias | |
| Apprentice's Indentures | |
| Letters of Administrators | Appeal Bonds |
| Juror's Tickets | Marriage License |
| Peace warrants | Guardian Bonds |
| Constable's bonds | Administrator's do |
| Notes of hand | Military Ca Sas |
| Checks, Cape Fear Bank | Land Deeds |
| do Branch Bank of the State | Negro Bonds |
| | Warrants, Ca Sas |
| Notes, negotiable at bank | Ca Sa bonds |
| Inspector's Certificates | Bills Sale, Negro |
| Certificates of Justices attending Court | |
| hipping Papers | Bills Lading (letter) |

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

### LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Samuel Boyd & Co., are forewarned not to settle their accounts with Mr. Thomas J. Bell, as he has been discharged from their employment.

CHAS. BARR, Agent.

June 26, 1846

### WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro the summer.

THE AUXILIARY [illegible] TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Brick Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

51-12m

## M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necesary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Philopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibly, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES MCALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES MCALISTER & JAMES MCALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

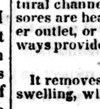
Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

### NOTICE.



NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 oz. *Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

### *SODA WATER.*

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office.

WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from [illegible] M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG.